

Current Transformational Processes and Prospects for the Development of Intercultural Cooperation in Uzbekistan

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Abstract: This article highlights the importance of intercultural cooperation in modernizing the culture of Uzbekistan, the role of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and its role in the world civilization and further development of national culture based on the concept of further development of national culture in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

Keywords: modernization, intercultural communication, intercultural cooperation, cultural heritage, world community, concept, national culture.

Introduction

Science is a product of human consciousness, intelligence and thinking. And there is no limit to the human mind. His mind is like a fountain that is constantly flowing. It is always continuing to create all kinds of innovations, discoveries, inventions. They contribute to great upheavals in life, pave the way for progress and civilization. Therefore, science has always been and will always be an eternal source of progress.

In today's rapid process, no country can determine its path of development without cooperation with the global community. The development of science also requires greater cooperation among scientists worldwide. There is great philosophical meaning in the words of the great Spanish writer Cervantes: "*... history is the treasure of our activity, the witness of the past, the example and advice for today, the warning for the future*". [1, p 74]. Because a man who does not know history is wrong at every turn, and a people who are not proud of their history cannot imagine their future.

Main body

Today mankind is facing new global challenges. They include such acute problems as climate change, preservation of ecosystems and biodiversity, depletion of natural resources, peacekeeping, human spiritual ecology. Their rational solution shows the growth of each person's intellectual potential, the need to rethink and re-evaluate the patterns that have emerged in conservation, large-scale study of the surrounding world, theoretical research and experiments. and to draw theoretical conclusions. It should be noted that in the conditions of globalization, the interaction of cultures in contemporary cultural studies should be based on the principles of democracy, pluralism, and tolerance.

Humankind, first of all, must be able to think, to cultivate in his imagination the creation of something new, to be able to express this mature thought, a thought in words, to transmit it to others. After that, one should realize it in life and serve the world civilization. This is how our distant ancestors, who lived in the past, defined the role of science in the origin of life.

There were times in the world history when science was hindered, scientists, scientific minds were persecuted, suppressed, and the way to progress was blocked. But this life could never set civilisation back. In ancient times, scientists and intellectuals were accorded special respect in

eastern countries.

On this occasion a story is told in Abu Rayhan Beruni's book **"The Famous People of Khorezm"**: *"Khorezmshah came out of the palace to drink wine. He came to my house and told me to come. I was a little late in coming out to see him. He was standing in front of my room trying to get off his horse. I begged him not to get off. He looked at me and said: **"Knowledge is the best of all assets, everyone strives for it, it does not come by itself. If there were no such laws in the old world, I would not have come to you, I have come, that is, not I, but your knowledge is high"*** [2, p10].

Nowadays no country can define its own path of development without cooperation with the world community. The development of science also requires strengthening cooperation between scientists around the world. Because now all cultures are forced to modernize in order to preserve their identity. It should be noted that the first medieval civilization in the East had a positive impact on the entire West, and later civilizations formed in the West influenced the development of the East and at the same time civilizations have played a positive role in bringing nations, peoples and countries closer together.

Today, UNESCO leads important initiatives to strengthen dialogue and research in Central Asia. The six volume book series entitled **"History of Civilizations of Central Asia"** is the result of a very deep and important scholarly exploration of the history, culture and scientific achievements of the region. In addition, UNESCO launched an innovative Silk Roads online platform initiative designed to share knowledge about the Great Silk Roads, bringing together scholars and researchers through various scientific approaches. This initiative brings together 55 countries from Asia, Africa and Europe to revitalize the Great Silk Road in a modern digital space for international cooperation, development and dialogue. Examples like this abound, while at the same time the importance of scientific values in the spiritual development of individuals and societies. The great thinkers who grew up in Central Asia urged the general public to reconcile the testimony of faith with the testimony of reason, and the general public to learn the mysteries of the secular and religious sciences.

The influence of Oriental outlooks on modern Western thought, the harmony of microcosm and macrocosm, the philosophical reflection on the inner world of man in the application of moral and aesthetic ideas.

As our culturologist, Professor A.A. Mavulov, points out, the West achieved important indicators and results in theoretical study of the external world (nature), while the East achieved significant achievements in cognition of the internal world (man). Medieval thinkers Abu Nasr al-Farabi, Abu Abdullah al-Khwarizmi, Musa al-Khwarizmi, Abu Rayhan Beruni, Avicenna as well as Mahmud al-Zamakhshari, the great Hadith scholars Imam Bukhari, Hakim Merit Termizi, theologian Abu Mansur Veliki Moturidi, the great jurist Burhaniddin Marghinoni, and mystics Ahmad Yassawi, Najmiddin Kubro, Abduholik Gijduwani, and Bahauddin Naqshband. The Ferghana-born Ahmad ibn Muhammad al-Farghani systematized the scientific heritage of the ancient Greeks in the field of astronomy and geography; his scientific works were translated into Latin as early as the twelfth century, spread throughout Europe, and were well known to the famous Italian poet Dante. Al-Farghani's major astronomical work, **"Celestial Motions and General Science"**, was published twice in Latin in Europe in the twelfth century, in the form of Alfragan in other European languages, and was used as a major textbook on astronomy in European universities.

European scientists like Dalambre, Brockelmann, I.J. Kraczkowski, A.P valued our ancients' works and delivered their ideas to the rest of the world.

Due to global changes every period, year, day, minute of humanity and human life has a special meaning. This period leads to an aggravation of common problems of Eastern and Western civilisations, as well as universal problems for humanity and all aspects of its life. This, of course, requires a critical study of the spiritual culture of the East and the West, a re-examination

of them on the basis of new thinking.

Today, at the initiative of President Shavkat Mirziyoyev, great efforts are being made to study, preserve, study and promote the rich cultural heritage of the Uzbek people, to study the artefacts created by the intelligence, diligence and skill of our ancestors, to study the masterpieces of our cultural heritage.

President Shavkat Mirziyoyev's initiative in the area of science and culture is attracting the attention of the general public. Local scientists and foreign specialists participate in the preservation and enhancement of the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan. A striking example of cooperation in this area is the project entitled **"The Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan in Collections of the World"**. Many people have information about the part of it that is visible from the water surface. Thousands of masterpieces of our people are still kept in many libraries, museums and scientific institutions of the world. This is precisely the part of the nation's treasury that still has a great civilisation. [3, p 1].

In our country, a lot of work is carried out in the framework of a number of projects. More than 30 scientific trips have been organised to collect information on artefacts held in foreign museums and private collections. Ten book-albums have been published on the memory of the material and artistic culture of our country preserved in the Russian Federation. More than 50 scholars from different countries took part in the work.

Original copies of medieval manuscripts such as the *"Katta Langar Qur'oni"*, *"Devoniy Hussayniy Bayqaro"*, *"Temur Tuzuklari"*, *"Ravzat-ussafo"*, *"Merojnoma"* from the collection of the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences were copied and donated to government institutions. The project's creative team produced 16 documentary films.

The international forums were held in Tashkent-Samarkand in May 2017 and in Tashkent in November. More than 500 scientists from 45 countries took part, with more than a hundred scientific presentations.

Decrees of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan *"On measures to further improve the system of preservation, study and promotion of ancient written sources"* (24 May 2017), *"On establishing the Centre for the Study of the Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan Abroad under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan"* (20 July 2017), *"On establishing the Centre of Islamic Civilization in Uzbekistan under the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan"* (2 August 2017) support this noble goal.

The megaproject **"The Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan - in Collections of the World"**, initiated by the National Electronic Media Association of Uzbekistan (NAEMI) in cooperation with a number of state, public and international organizations, is also important in this regard. The project is making positive efforts to identify and study artefacts related to Uzbek culture and art in foreign museums and private collections.

On the basis of the information obtained during these visits, a 10-volume book-album has been published. Among them are valuable documents and photographs in Uzbek, English and Russian on historical documents of Uzbekistan, archaeological finds, samples of folk arts and crafts, ancient manuscripts and works of fine art kept in museums and collections in several countries. The creative team has filmed 20 documentary films on these subjects.

In order to inform the general public about the importance of the project and to discuss topical issues in this field, international conferences were held in Tashkent and Samarkand in May 2017, and in November 2017 in Tashkent. More than 500 scholars from 45 countries were invited.

More than 4,000 books and albums were donated to major museums, libraries and research institutions around the world. In September 2017, within the framework of the Days of Uzbekistan Culture in Moscow, a round table on **"The Cultural Heritage of Uzbekistan in Russian Collections"** will be organised, and 500 books and albums will be donated to museums and libraries in the Russian Federation.

Facsimile copies of ancient manuscripts from the "**Masterpieces of Oriental Literature**" series made from special paper and gold using specific techniques, such as the "*Katta Langar Qur'oni*", "*Devoniy Hussayniy Bayqaro*", "*Temur Tuzuklari*", "*Ravzat-ussafo*", "*Merojnoma*" are presented.

"*Katta Langar Qur'oni*" is considered to be the most ancient and priceless of the extant examples of the Koran. The largest surviving part of this holy book is stored in the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences on the banks of the river Niva, on parchment in the late 11th century. This manuscript, which is one of the rare specimens of the world famous Ottoman Koran, was received by the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences from the village of Katta Langar in the Kamashi district of the Kashkadarya region. Another 16 pages of this book are kept in Uzbekistan in the village of Katta Langar, Tashkent, and Bukhara.

"*Temur Tuzuklari*" - this invaluable work consists of two parts - the biography of Amir Temur, which begins at the age of seven, and his political, military, cultural and other instructions. Both parts are narrated in the first person and in Amir Temur's own language. The "*Temur Tuzuklari*" serve as an important body of law in the management of the state, army, country, and society. The great Sahibqiran established and led a centralized state on the basis of these structures. Facsimile copies of this priceless manuscript was printed in renowned European printers, who had extensive experience in this area, it was polished in gold and copied on special paper, the appearance of which is very close to the original. Facsimile copies of these rare manuscripts, kept at the Institute of Oriental Manuscripts of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the National Library of France, will be presented to Uzbekistan as part of the '**Masterpieces of the written monuments of the East**'.

Another invaluable masterpiece of artistic culture is "*Devoniy Hussayniy Bayqaro*" by Hussain Boykaro, one of the most beautiful and unsurpassed examples of book art from the Timurid period. The ruler of Herat, the Timurid ruler Sultan Hussain, who wrote poetry under the pen name **Hussaini**, belonged to the family of Boykaro. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that each page of this poetry collection is polished in gold and decorated with exquisite miniatures. Devon was created in Herat at a time when the art of printing was highly developed in Khorasan. Researchers believe the book was written on the personal orders of Hussain Boykaro. This book also received the blessed gaze of Hazrat of Peace Alisher Navoi. Hussain's ghazals were copied by the skilful calligrapher Sultan Ali Mashhadi. This priceless manuscript is a rare masterpiece of Eastern Renaissance.

"*Merojnoma*" is a priceless monument of Turkic literature written by the Uzbek poet Khaydar Khorezmi in the 11th century. It is written in classical Uzbek, Old Turkic, using both Arabic and Uyghur scripts. The work was written by order of Shahrukh Mirzo, son of Sahibqiran Amir Temur and father of the great scholar and Shah — Mirzo Ulugbek. Thanks to the wider propaganda of the rich and unique heritage of our people, the in-depth study and cooperation with scholars of the world, many are still aware of the important news

For example, scholars around the world are struck by the interesting information of Efim Rezvan, a world-renowned scholar and doctor of historical sciences from St Petersburg, about 114 copies of the Koran, which belong to Uzbekistan and are kept in different parts of the world. Another is that Sergei Laptev, an expert at the Miho Museum in Japan, is investigating the mystery of finding ancient ceramic tiles. Of course, the domes of historical monuments in our country are covered with unique, mysterious tiles that have not lost their colour over the centuries. In the past, our ancestors used various mysterious techniques to paint these domes, and scientists of the world and dedicated scientists of our country are working together to unravel this mystery and give it to our people.

Conclusion

In conclusion, in recent years, under the leadership of our President, comprehensive measures

have been taken to raise the spiritual and educational level of our people, to strengthen the material and technical base of cultural and art institutions, and to support the sector. Particular attention has been paid to the adoption of a presidential decision approving a framework for the further development of national culture in Uzbekistan and to a number of systemic shortcomings that have hindered the further development of national culture. In particular, the Resolution states that *"lack of a decent place for our national culture in the modern media space, incomplete implementation of information and communication technologies in the sphere does not allow to widely research and promote the industry, its integration into international cultural processes"*. [5, p 1]. The most important task of our specialists is to study the cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and to promote its role in world civilization. The idea of polysystemic development related to the existence of civilizations and their specificity has also been presented. More precisely, the importance of culture for the whole society in any historical process has been proved once again. Through this concept methods of theoretical explanation, analytical methods of formation and development of physical, spiritual and spiritual life of the natural and social group of man, related to the philosophical understanding and justification of culture, were developed.

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